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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/430,904	11/01/1999	SCOT ADAMS WEBB	839-636	7932
7	7590 12/04/2001			
MICHAEL J KEENAN			EXAMINER	
	NDERHYE PC GLEBE ROAD 8TH FLOO	PEREZ, GUILLERMO		
ARLINGTON	, VA 222014714		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2834	
			DATE MAILED: 12/04/2001	l

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

TA

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)
09/430,904	WEBB ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
Guillermo Perez	2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

 If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.

 If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

 Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

 Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any

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	ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	,			
1) 	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	24 Sentember 2001			
2a)⊠		This action is non-final.			
3)	Since this application is in condition for all	lowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is der <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition	ion of Claims				
	Claim(s) 4,5 and 7 is/are pending in the ap	oplication.			
,—	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	drawn from consideration.			
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.				
·	Claim(s) 4,5 and 7 is/are rejected.				
	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.				
•	Claim(s) are subject to restriction as	nd/or election requirement.			
Applicati	ion Papers				
9)□ -	The specification is objected to by the Exar	niner.			
10) 🗆 -	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a	accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.			
,		to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
11) 🔲 -	The proposed drawing correction filed on _	is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.			
	If approved, corrected drawings are required	in reply to this Office action.			
12) 🔲 -	The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner.			
Priority u	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120				
13)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo	reign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a)[)				
	1. Certified copies of the priority docum	nents have been received.			
	2. Certified copies of the priority docur	nents have been received in Application No			
* 5	3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International See the attached detailed Office action for a				
		nestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).			
	, —	e provisional application has been received.			
, —	•	mestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.			
Attachmen					
 1)	ice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)			

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)

6) Other:

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 4-5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ostwald (U. S. Pat. No. 3,693,035) in view of Duffy et al. (U. S. Pat. No. 5,221,170).

Ostwald discloses a dynamoelectric machine comprising a seal casing (18) and an end-shield (13), wherein said seal casing (18) and said end-shield (13) are secured by a plurality of electrically insulated bolts (14), each bolt having a head with a flange and a threaded shank, with some portion of said threaded shank and the underside of said flange having an electrically insulating material (22, 23).

However, Ostwald does not disclose an electrically insulating epoxy powder composition coating applied thereto, and wherein said coating remains functional with said plurality of bolts fully tightened and at an electrical potential in a range of 500-2500 VDC. Ostwald does not disclose that said coating has a thickness of about 0.004 to about 0.014 in.

Duffy et al. disclose an electrically insulating epoxy powder composition coating (column 6, lines 67-68 and column 7, lines 1-9) applied thereto, and wherein said coating remains functional with said plurality of bolts (figure 21) fully tightened and at an

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electrical potential in a range of 500-2500 VDC (column 4, lines 1-4). The invention of Duffy have the purpose of improving definition of the resin type material which is applied over a desired arcuate and vertical areas of the threads of the bolt.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the dynamoelectric machine of Ostwald and provide it with the electrically insulating epoxy powder composition coating of Duffy et al. for the purpose of improving definition of the resin type material which is applied over a desired arcuate and vertical areas of the threads of the bolt.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the coating with a thickness of about 0.004 to about 0.014 in. since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation. *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed September 24, 2001 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In reponse to Applicant argument that the disclosure of Duffy does not teach that remains functional with said plurality of bolts fully tightened and at an electrical potential in a range of 500-2500 VDC, it must be noted that column 4, lines 1-9 does show the provision of the claimed limitations.

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In response to Applicants argument that Duffy does not apply the insulation to an underside of the flange of the bolt, it must be noted that Ostwald teaches the concept of applying the insulation in an underside of the flange.

In response to Applicants argument that Ostwald does not disclose an integral flange, it must be noted that it has been held, that forming in one piece an article which has formerly been formed in two pieces and put together involves only routine skill in the art. *Howard v. Detroit Stove Works*, 150 U. S. 164 (1893).

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In response to applicant's argument that the claimed invention does not ensue if the references are combined, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

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Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Guillermo Perez whose telephone number is (703) 306-5443. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on (703) 308 1371. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305 3432 for regular communications and (703) 305 3432 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308 0956.

Guillermo Perez December 2, 2001

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